The Bombay Gazette.

With Supplement.]

No. 8,182.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,901 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander C. Day, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 1st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	May 1875.	Leave Negrapatam	May 1875.
„ Carwar	3	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	5	„ Masulipatam	17
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Coconada	18
„ Calicut	6	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Beypore	6	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Cochin	7	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Alleppy	7	„ False Point	21
„ Tuticorin	9	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Columbo	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mattos, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1875. 30	Leave BUSSEH	May 1875. 19
„ Kurrachee	May. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	21
„ Jask	8	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	22
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bushire	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Fao	15	„ Guadur	June. 1
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSEH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co.,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Fifth DAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 7 P.M.

The s.s. UPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Mattos, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1875, at 2 P.M., sailing at Versova, Pure Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 79 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 29th April 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rutnagherry.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vijaidroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY. 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New screw steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 266 H.P., Commander A Irvine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorny, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 4th May at 4 P.M., from the As. Co.'s Bunder :—

Harnee.	Vingoria.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each month on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	34	22	8	
Port Said	34	24	9	Embarking at Suez.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	Disembarking at Suez.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	35	14-10	

Without Boat.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA,	2213 Tons,	400 H.P.,	steam. about	25th May.
TRINACRIA,	2767 „	422 „	„	5th June.
EUROPA,	2777 „	424 „	„	20th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 16th April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAFORE	A. Farish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fenniman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.	
GWALIOR	N. W. Haselwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA	W. D Anderson	2932	450	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillespi	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
KAISAR	G. J. Babot	2699	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Rockell	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 3rd May 1875, at 8 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2 421 tons, and 370 H.P.), Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 1st May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE THE MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," S. H. BUTLER, Commander, 3,350 tons, 450 H. P., built expressly for the Indian trade, with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has a good Milch Cow on board.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Steerage.
To Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
To Suez	350	200	„
To Malta	400	250	„

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

STEAM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 10TH OF MAY.

THE fine new full-powered S. S. KING ARTHUR, Lieutenant Johnston, R.N., Commander, will leave for Malta as above. FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 5.0.

This vessel has excellent Saloon accommodation on deck for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers, and will carry a Doctor and a Stewardess. For passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

4, Church Lane.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. FALESTINE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their ex entire goods.

No claims for dam age or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances un ess passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 27th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sha Mahomdass Gh. Ind, and Sha Davidas Vallipur Ind,

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, and 540.

SALE OF FRESH GILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell and of superior Perfumery from Napoleon Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Gan ges" and ex "Rona" from Messrs. John Moir & Son.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of Crosse and Blackwell's ultmans ores, consisting of assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Durham mustard, white wine vinegar, assorte tart fruits, calfoot jelly, currants, assorted preserved soups, Oxford and Bologna sausages, Worcester sauce, &c. mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, Raspberry vinegar, salad oil, assorted essences, turtle, soups, tapioca, assorted jams and marmalade, potted meat, Milton oysters, red herrings, fresh herring, Jordan almond, herrings-in-sardines, sugar gum, macaroons, vermicelli, crystallised fruit, mincemeats, fruits in syrup, Wiltshire and Irish bacon Cheddar and Berkley cheese.

Also an Invoice of Napoleon Price & Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of toilet soaps, perfu es in fancy stoppered bottles, violet powder, Prince and Queen's smell's real Id brown Windsor soap, assorted d per umes, Registered golden oil, marrow oil Frangipani pomade, cod liver oil, pomade, &c.

25 cs on Mons's Provisions.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd May, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Cases Wh te Shirtings.
3 „ White ground Tape Check.
5 Bales White Blotting Paper.
An Invoice of 10 and 11 in. plated Candlesticks, Piano Candlesticks, 5 glass Cruets, 2 glass Pickle Frames, Coffee Services, 16 in. waiters, 8, 10 and 11 in. plain Tulip glass Shades.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 29th April 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Choice Articles of the Prince of Wales Fancy Bazar, next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction next to Messrs. Morenas and Co., Fort, the whole of the choice articles of the Prince of Wales Fancy Bazar, the well assorted stock of Berlin wool of different colours, lady's bonnets and stockings straw hats, fi-wered net, net lace, woollen antimacassar, chaff- wool and Cashmere caps lady's and child dresses, fishin rods, bows and arrows, lady's and gentlemen's riding whips, Jude's d ess, tooth brushes, i razors, hair pins, beads, wooden puff boxes, croquet and Railway games, chessboards, conc rtina, music box, air pillows, perfumes, fountain pens, saddle, harness, table covers, scent stopper bottles, table cover, silver and illuminum gol watch guards, Ameri an chairs, iron cradles, and bedsteads, peramboulators, iron sofa, blackwood chair cases, blackwood cup-boards with glass-door, toys of different sorts, such as spring toys with keys, and wooden dolls, Papa Mama crying dolls, wooden carria es and horses, swimming toys, guns, wire dishes, drams of sizes and many other sorts, lady's, gentlemen's and child's boots and shoes, lemon and mixed drops, hair oil, fine table salt, lemon syrup, &c., &c.

The property is now on view and we recommend to ladies and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household Furniture, Porcelainware, Pistachwire Cottage Piano by "John Boinsmead," London, a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse, a neat light four-seated Carriage by "Douglas" London, and nice Collection of choice Plants, &c., &c., at No. 9, Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, solely at the risk of the owner, at his residence, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Captain F. Murray, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated table and chamber candlesticks, plated spoons and forks, knives and forks, a set of dining tables, sideboard, dining and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, ladies' writing table, a cottage piano, pictures, Brussels, Persian and Cumbay carpets, bedsteads, presses, China mattings, coir rugs, vases, folding and long arm chairs, dispense cupboard, crockeryware, copper cooking utensils, a mahogany cot by Bolton with 2 sides and 5 inner frames, with full sized portrait lens, a stereoscope pic camera with lens, 1 large glass bath in mahogany case, 1 photograph colour box, 1 cons by King, 1 case 1 tin still Rose viceroy lens, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

If not previously disposed of by private sale—

1 English neat light four-seated carriage by "Douglas" London and a fast-trotting grey Arab Horse with a set of harness.

1 lady's saddle and bridle.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale and catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1875.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS."

Desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Our Works :—NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—Eight Annas.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The Guide may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the LAND MORTGAGE BANK is REMOVED to No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, next the Cathedral.

C. TYE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th April 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AUTHORITY of MOOLCHUND MEGRAZ as MOONIM of the Firm of TARACHUND DWARKADASS was SUSPENDED on and from the 17th February last, and the public are cautioned against dealing with him in any way with reference to the business of the said firm of Tarachund Dwarkadass.

TARACHUND DWARKADASS.

Bombay, 28th April 1875.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Members will be held in the Rooms of the Club, on FRIDAY, 7th May 1875.

As this will be a final Meeting and as it is advisable to come to some unanimous conclusion with regard to the Club, it is requested that all Members will attend.

Wm. SOUTH,
Honorary Secretary.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 13th May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. FUGH,
Manager in India.

Bombay, 28th April 1876.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share (Free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 31st December last. and that the same will be payable to the Shareholder on the Bombay Register, on and after the 15th May 1875. The SHARE BOOKS will be CLOSED from 29th instant to 13th proximo, both days inclusive.

D. FINLAYSON, Agent.

FROM 1st May till 31st October, a furnished BUNGALOW, with two Bed-rooms, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, rent moderate. For further part ulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, No. 185, just vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers, rent Rs. 250. For full particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

FORSALE—1 DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING RIFLE, Daugall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore, in case complete with FORSYTH'S SWEDDING MACHINE.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A nice BROUGHAM and HORSE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a Gentleman proceeding to England.

A first-class Palanquin Office SHIGRAM, price moderate.

TO BE LET.

A Commodious BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kurrack Road, near Gibbs Road from 1st May next, lately vacated by E. Deschamp, Esquire, rent moderate.

Apply to.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLANT, a telegram from London for this Gentleman is lying unclaimed at this Office, Reuter' Telegram Company, Limited.

A BACHELOR can have very comfortable ACCOMMODATION (TWO ROOMS) with a FAMILY in Middle Colaba. Apply to X. *Gazette.*

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Washington Street. | LONDON, 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to Firm in England.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subject a their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appe ite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma Bronchitis, &c.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured in the Establishment are guaranteed genuine.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; ordered should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a spurious article in imitation; the public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871.

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Bush, and they effected a cl a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "I remain, Sir, "FREDK. WILMOTT."

SOLD IN TINS, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

25 feet long	seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040

&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 2 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

NO MERIT SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW AND CO.,
(Late Yarrow and Hedley).

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.

50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

REDUCED PRICES.

OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.

ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Sigut annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDYS.

IN the DISTRICT COURT of TANNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late F. J. POTTER.

By order of the District Judge of Tanna, the Nazir of the said Court, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 1st day of May 1875, at 3 P.M., at the Bungalow near the Roman Catholic Church at Bandora, lately occupied by the deceased, a splendid chamber organ (with music) built expressly to order, enclosed in a case of stained pine, speaking front, 12 feet high, 9 feet wide and 6 feet deep, contains two complete rows of keys, a Mahogany slate-billiard table, a handsome English iron painted four posts bedstead, a splendid Almirah with plate glass doors, a handsome English Mahogany dressing table, a Roller &c., the property of the said F. J. Potter, deceased.

RAMJI GUNGAJI,
Nazir, District Court, Tanna.

Tanna, 27th April 1875.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 5th May 1875, for the CONSTRUCTION of (2) three single-storied BARRACKS with subsidiary Buildings for Royal Artillery at Ahmedabad.

2. The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and all information regarding conditions of Tender, &c., obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, City, Ahmedabad.

3. No Tender will be received except on the authorised form, on which Specification will be supplied on payment of Rupees (2) two.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

G. M. CRUICKSHANK, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division.

Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmedabad, 17th April 1875.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
5, HORNBY ROW.
(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60 to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Cor.l, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70 to	300
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25 to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40 to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40 to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50 to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40 to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH APRIL, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened, dull, Surats heavy, sales 10,000 bales. Prices on the spot, as quoted by Reuter, showed no change whatever, but to arrive Good Fair Oomras April-May shipment Cape was at 3¼d. a decline of 1/16 from the last quotation received. This morning's market opened dull probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 22,000.

The American receipts and exports stand as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Four day's receipts..... ..	12,000	18,000	25 000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	21,000	21,000	32,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,792 000	3 857,000	3,234,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,568,000	1 552,000	1,483,000

The Manchester Piece Goods market was reported quiet with little enquiry, prices unchanged in every way. Coffee is steadier but other articles of general produce are unaltered.

Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾

French Rentes at 103½ ; Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange to-day has been very quiet with an easier tendency. Nominally quotations are unchanged but practically rates may be called 1/32d. in sellers' favour. The Council drafts received by the mail arrived to-day should tend to make things easier amongst the Exchange banks, and in all probability we have now seen the worst of the monetary pressure such as it is. The scarcity throughout has been confined to the banks, accommodation having always been obtainable in the bazaar on good securities at considerably under the Bank of Bombay rate, and once the fear of increased tightness disappears the return to an easy market will probably be rapid.

To-day's rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10½d.	...per rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 21/32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s 10 21-32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 11/16d.	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered but there is less desire shown to sell.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is nominally unchanged, but there have been no transactions of any importance lately to test the market.

SHARES continue dull and declining. Bank of Bombays are a further quarter per cent. down, and Spinning and Weaving Co.'s tend in favour of buyers. Land Shares are very depressed Freres having declined to Rs. 105 and Mazagoons to Rs. 850 per share.

COTTON is not quotably altered. A moderate enquiry prevails at slightly under sellers' quotations but so far they decline to make any reduction. Receipts are small owing to the non-arrival of the Dhollera boats. Yesterday's figures were only 6,307 bales making 27,554 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are quiet but comparatively steady. By Steamer ready cotton is at £1-10, sailing ships £1-15 to £1-16 3 for Wood, and £2 to £2 5 for Iron.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet without change in prices. The demand continues insignificant and failing an improvement in this respect, we must look for lower values.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last div. declared.	Name.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
28,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
6,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,190
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	1	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	167
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

18	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,625
200	2 000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	600
100	50	all	18 p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	60
200	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	1,000	11,000	200 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	605
155	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	585
900	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,325
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	250
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	37½ p.c.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
600	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,500
200	1,000	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
300	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,140
150	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Franci Press Co	450
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	400
1135	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	140
600	2,000	...	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press	900
200	250	all	100 p.c.	Samoon Press Co	540
600	500	75	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	420
1067	1,000	75	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	80
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,060
600	1,000	...	100 p.c.	Volkart's nitedPressCo	960

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	210-2	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	250	103 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£9	69 7	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13-1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,000	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£15	1087 15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	223

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,250
7,500	150	all	...	Fore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	105
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1,400	all	15 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,350	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,350
600	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,875
200	2,000	500	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
300	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2000	150	150	10	Broach Mills	200
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	850
1,500	1,00	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,165
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,200xd.
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,025
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,090
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,135
300	1,350	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	200 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125xd.
4,000	1,000	all	60	Oriental	710
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,100
600	1,000	25	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per shares for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1,800	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,560
2,000	50	all	25 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	500	300	37½ p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	700	150	9 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	500	400	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,200	400	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	320
.....	250	all	40 pc	Viegas Patent Slip Co	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation			
.....	50	1½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank	1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 24th April 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	56,919 0 0
Merchandize	1,31,515 0 0
Telegraph	622 0 0
Total Re.	1,88,956 0 0

Corresponding week in April 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

Coaching	58,908 0 0
Merchandize	1,28,765 0 0
Earth Trains	1,063 0 0
Telegraph	1,059 0 0
Total Rs.	1,89,795 0 0
Decrease Re.	10,839 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S s. s. DIDO, Captain Lucovich, left Aden for Bombay on the 26 h instant at 8 P M.

THE BIBI SULTAN BASHA, 168 tons, Necoda, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Alleppy (April 4th) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons Captain J. B. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Byres, Mr. Legget, Mr. Rhode, Mr. Slight, Mr. Hoorjee and party, and nineteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. BUSSEER, 538 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho, Mr. A Carvalho, Dr., Mrs. and Miss. Munday and three hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE SHIB BUNDA, 1,121 tons, Captain R. Legg, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (December 11th), with a cargo of 1,585 tons coals. During the voyage she spoke the ship Clydesdale from Bombay to Liverpool 11 days out lat. 5-26 N. Long. 69-30 E. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. TIMOR, 1,441 tons, Captain Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers. Dr. and Mrs. Colston and child, Mr. W. A Russels, wife and child, Col. E. H. S. Bowdich, Major and Mrs. Mayne, Major Harrison, Mr. Harrison Dr. Bedmont, Mr E. H. Hearn, Dr. Simpson, Mr. W. Watson, Captain G. F. Brough, Mr. G. Brone, Lieut. Fasbeury Major W. Cadell, wife, three children and European Nurse.

THE s. s. PALESTINE, 228 tons, Captain G. Owen, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (March 29th), via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo ;—9,566 packages iron, 286 packages cotton, 4 534 packages iron hoops, 81 boxes tin plates, 32 packages disinfecting powder, 18 casks ironware, 231 iron plates, 125 iron pipes, 5 bales twists, 50 boxes soap, 122 packages earthenware, 5 cases camps, 12 packages color, 8 cases corks, 17 packages glassware, and some packages sundries. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE following is the list of Passengers per the Italian Mail Steamer Arabia, Captain Rolfe, sailing on the 1st May at 10 a.m. :—

For Marseilles.—Mrs. G. R. Dallimore and one child.

For Genova —Major E. F. Gambier, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Spencer, Captain and Mrs. Montmorency and one child, Mr. Neiffre, Surgeon-Major Alexander Smith, Mrs. Balwin and two children, and one European maid, Dr. and Mrs. G. Massy, Captain H. A. Shakespear, Captain and Mrs. Rose and one child, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Breker and one Lady, Mr. John Posner, Lieutenant Cook, Mr. A. Burst, Captain and Mrs. A. M Phillips and one child, Mr. P. Meir, and Rev. A. Manner.

For Naples —Rev. J. R. Balwin and Mr. J. F. Hoar.

For Aden.—Mr. Jacoobjee and five friends. Mr. Dossabhoy Nasserwanjee and two children, Mr. Damodar Damjee and one companion, and Mr. Callianjee Ruttonjee and five companions and one child.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Khoda	Lezz	Liverpool, Dec 11.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Alleppy, Apr 4.
28	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Apr 2.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Suez, Apr 16.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Carwar, Apr 25.
	...ports	...pring	...ostan, Jan 4.
	St. Hilda	Kennedy	London, Nov 20.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Prince Frederick	Clague	Liverpool.
	Mic Mac	Wil on	Rangoon.
	C. W. Anderson (s).	Jark	Hull.
	T. W. Stevenson(s).	Browa	Liverpool.
	J. C. Stevenson(s).	Bell	London via Colombo

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Zambesi, to China, &c. Steamer Busheer, to Coast & Carwar.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

April.		
23	Flamingo (s)	Couche ..... London, March 12.
24	Chyebassa (s)	Ballantine ... London, March 31.
	Union	Ferron ..... Bombay, March 15.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
23	Himalaya (s)	.....	.....
	Statesman (s)	.....	.....
	Peshawur (s)	.....	.....
	C. of Cambridge (s).	.....	.....
24	Agra (s)	.....	.....
	Victoria Nyanza	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
23	Arcot (s)	Calcutta.
	Cheviot	Beypore.
	Copenhagen	London.
24	Africa (s)	Bombay.
	Commerce	Mauritius and Galle.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March.	
25	Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
April 7	Pehiwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
8	Maharajah, ss, Stephenson, from Cardiff
8	Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Glasgow
9	Vulture H M G Boat, Brooke, from Zanzibar.
9	Governor Wilmot, ship, Lowe, from Cardiff
11	Mukul Bahar, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong
12	Devonhurst, ss, Mc Nabb, from London
13	Glenelg, ss, Brimage, from Glasgow
13	Constance, ss, Summerson, from Yambo
13	Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius
14	Caledonian, ss, Hamilton, from Bombay
14	Ar ewana, ship, James, from Liverpool.
14	Konigeber Nederld, ss, Bar ett, from Batavia
15	Royal Welsh, ss, Coates, from Bombay
15	Berkely, ss Danby, from Bussorah
15	Thibet, ss, Eastley, f om Southampton
15	Dewsbury, ss, Mc Nab, from London
16	Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, from Rangoon
16	Corrosee, F T, Maloor, fr m Saigon
16	Kwang Tung B M, ss, Powell, from Purim
16	Hoogly, ss, Varenhor, from Shanghai
16	Mendi, ss, Petrowich, fr m Bombay
16	Stamford, ss, Rait, from Kurrachee
16	Seeptre, ss, Steele, from Bombay
16	Mesopotamia, ss Phillips, from Bussorah
16	Java, ss, Withers, from Calcutta
17	Genova, ss Vill , from Coutts
18	Pollux, ss, Marinovich, from Trieste
18	Good Hope, ss, Saimon, from Bombay
18	Coonaedia, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
18	Diomed, ss, Jackso , from Shanghai
18	Harrington, ss, West, from Holland
19	Hydaspes, ss, Rennoldson, from Bombay
20	Mar aban, ss, Barlow, from Rangoon
20	Holland, ss, Spre kal, from Singapore
20	Shelomitt, Barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta

DEPARTURES,

April.	
14	Glenelg, ss, Brimare, to Adelaide
14	Go ckert, ss, Mortemord, to Kurrachee.
14	Caledonian, s., Hamilton, to Liverpool.
15	Konigeber Nederld, ss, Ra att, to Amsterdam
15	Royal Welsh, ss, Coates, to Hamburg.
15	Berkely, ss, Danby, to London
15	Thibet, ss, Eastley, to Calcutta
15	Zambesi, ss, Coates, to Bombay
15	Maharajah, ss Stephenson, to Bombay
16	Chancellor, ss, Reyn lds, to Portland
16	Hoogly, ss, Varatgost, to Marseilles
16	Mendi, ss, Petrowich, to Trieste
16	Stamford, ss, Rait, to Liverpool
16	Seeptre, ss, Steele, to Liverpool
17	Corrosee F T, ss, Maloor, to London
17	Mesop tamia, ss, Phillips, to Liverpool.
17	Vulture H M G Boat, Brooke, to Muscalla
18	Java, ss, Withers, to London
18	Pollux, ss, Marinovich, to Bombay
19	Kwang Tung B M, ss, Pow ll, to Muscalla.
19	Genova, ss, Villa, to Marseilles
19	Diomed, ss, Jackson, to London
19	Harrington, ss, West, to Holland
19	Hydaspes, ss, Rennoldson, to Suez
20	Mortalesh, ss, Barley, to London.
20	Holland, ss, Sprenkal, to Amsterdam

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Mary & Emma, Ship, Nacoda, from Rangoon
Arthur, ss, Mitchell, from Glasgow
Governor Wilmot, Ship, Lowe, from Cardiff
Mukul Bahar, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong
Devonhurst, ss, Mc Nabb, from London
Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius
Astrodaea, ship, James, from Liverpool
Pollux, ss, Marinovich, from T este
Good Hope, ss, Saimon, from Bombay
Sholomit t, Barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 500 bundles poops iron, Tyebally Essobally.

FROM LONDON.

Borrowdale s, 12 cases oilmen tore and one l case bacon, Pochajee Framjee and Co ; 8 cases umbrellas Angus Son & Co ; 154 cases provision, A Essofally ; 20 cases paper, Byramjee Shavaksha ; 25 barrels coal pitch, Tyebally Hyderally.

Navarino s, 25 drums linseed oil 1 case varnish and 7 casks paints, Dossabhoy Sullewanjee; 210 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Rinaldo s, 50 cases whiskey M and E Bezonjee.

Colombo s, 45 cases champagne, 83 cases sherry, 21 cases whiskey 149 cases claret, 80 cases brandy, 22 cases santern and 19 cases ch ll. Remington & Co.

Zambesi s, 25 cases cognac Cutler Palmer & Co.

Ganges s, 10 cases brandy Angus Son and Co ; 21 cases oilmanstore, Bomanjee Sorabjee ; 70 packages pale ale, and 50 packages stout, R L Southern & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Maurice, 65 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Arabia s, 100 cases brandy M and E Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pollux s, 12 bales paper, A C Gumpert ; 248 packages paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur,

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khyrazeea, 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Timor s, 375 cwts. rapeseed. Finlay Muir and Co. 600 cwts linseed, and 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co, 200 bales cotton, Peal Cassels and Co.
Bianca, 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bombon, 8,624 cwts myrabollams, G Pursotum, 205½ cwts myrabollams, Gotta Purseham.
Tagus s, 266 cwts hemp, S. Kozalchund, 300 cwts mustard seed, P Verusy, 1,793 cwts rapeseed, H Ambaidass, 134½ cwts coir yarn H Faiths, 51 bales cotton, N Morarjee
Rinaldo s, 1,753 cwts l emp, and 500 bales cotton, N Soondarjee, 505 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers
Ettrick-dale, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Pria ovian s, 2 0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 100 bales cotton, Henry Dods and Co 1 0 bales cotton, G Callianjee.
King Arthur s, 750 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Navarino s, 250 cwts horns, C. Alshibux ; 1,500 cwts linseed, Pini Pestonjee and Co., 150 bales cotton, G. Heerjee & Co.
Charlotta Broom, 150 bales cotton, J von & Co.
Caledon a s, 600 cwts rape seed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 10 bales cotton, The L A & A Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ardenlia, 5,374 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers
Wimbledon s, 800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co
Canara s, 25 bales cotton, F H A C M Sahob & Co
Ganges s, 615 bales cotton, 3,300 cwts gunny rags, Knoop & Co ; 1,153½ cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR HULL.

C W Anderson s, 4,500 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN

Richard Rylands, 400 bales cotton, H Cason & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Enigma, 500 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tabor, 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Octavia, 200 bales cotton, H Cason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 33 cwts singeilyseed, S Tyebjee and Co.
Aksay s, 509 cwts coffee, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 1½ cwts coffee, L Jahier and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emilio Barbaino, 560 bales cotton, Gaddu and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Avoca s, 400 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.
Pollux s, 800 bal s co ton, A Trading and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Pestonjee and Co ; 260 bales cotton Finlay, Scott and Co ; 500 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR MALTA.

Caledonia s, 48 cwts wheat. Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Linda s, 300 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pollux s, 462 cwts coolilajun, M M Mirree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s, 60 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co:

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1216 Ardenlea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1329 Ranjore (s), Walsh—M. Nussurwanjee.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co. Mail 10th May.
1164 War Spirit, Duncan—Finlay, Muir & Co

FOR LONDON OR HULL.

708 C. W. Anderson (s), Clark—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Manockjee & Co.
1178 Benaun Usmha, McBain—Ewart, Latham & Co.
962 Benton, Elliott—Wallace & Co.
1387 Bianca, Stannus—F. Muir & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddam & Co.
1651 Charlotte Croom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1467 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nasserwanjee.
1015 Eilen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1256 Estrickdale, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1432 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nasserwanjee.
1263 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates and Co.
1510 Melmerby, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
923 Staffa, Cringle—Nesserwanjee Manockjee.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

957 Wimbledon (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR ADEN, LONDON AND ZANZIBAR.

1229 Canara (s), Irvin—B. I. S. N. Co.

CANAL.

991 Borrowdale, Davis—Aldridge Salmon & Co.
1595 Caledonia (s), Sidey—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1262 Historian (s), Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1047 King Arthur (s), Johnstone—W. Nicol & Co.
1207 Lady Lycett (s), Garret—N. Manockjee & Co.
1150 Langshaw (s), Bain—Finlay, Muir & Co.
2172 Navarino (s), Butlers—W. Nicol & Co.
1283 Rinildo, Newman—W. Nicol & Co.
1543 Tagus (s), Brooks—M. Nesserwanjee.
1441 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
614 Emmanuel, Cuneo—C. Grondona.
1518 Ireland (s), Mc Culloch, Browne & Co.
914 Octavia, Twaite—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1339 Tabor, Taylor—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Bessey—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE &c.

1007 Avoca, Torback—P. ann O. Company Mails 3rd May.

FOR PORT SAID.

902 Excelsior (s), Jones—W. Nicol & Co.
863 Linda (s), Balls—The Captain.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

738 Emilio-Barabino, Thompson—The Captain.
693 Winona, Gordon—Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia (s) Rollo—Rubattino & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

649 Enigma, Turner—Lawrence & Co

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

1390 Richard Ryland, Melville, McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1142 Aksai (s), Bolitho—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1557 Africana, Jordan—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
1224 Greenock, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1545 Pollux, Narinovli—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

114 Ceylon, Hector—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Company.

FOR CALCUTTA.

552 Bengal, Bondon—The Captain.
1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

410 Milo, Claract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR REVEL VIA CARWAR.

1438 Emblehope (s), Stephenson,—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1540 Zambesi (s), Cates—P. & O. Co. Mail 3rd May

NOT FIXED.

1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Manockjee & Co.
1226 Baldoon (s), Solomon—Wallace & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathias—Edward Bates & Co.
861 Carnloc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1660 Cella (s), Harris—Remington & Co.
1462 Columbian (s), Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1014 Dalblair, Parker—Edward Bates and Co.
1165 Gatineau—Corkhill, Lawrence & Co.
2707 Kuina (s), Morrison, Essa Bean Khaleefa.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1176 Majestic, Minot—Farnham & Co.
948 Mola, Mackenzie—Rose Bean Gullabs.
994 Maharajan (s), Stephenson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1004 Othello, Gallaud—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1504 Potomac (s), Landon—M. Nasserwanjee.
1074 Statelie, Lorenzen—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1225 J. C. Stevenson, Bell—W. Nicol & Co.
952 Teucer (s), Harris—McCollock Brown & Co.
1262 Teviot (s), Nisbett—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Zoroaster, Wakeham—Finlay, Scott & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobarnck, Nacoda.
1140 Lord Clyde, Hill.
300, Rhodes (s), Nacoda.
300 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gunboat.)
1048 Water Witch, Nacoda—Virrara Ebram & Co.—For Mauritius.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

441 Amsherwitch—Bishop.
874 Abyssinia, Jones—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Ariel (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s), Mc Gowan—(Tug Boat.)
182 Constance, Chasman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fancy—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hermione—(Steam Troop—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

NOT FIXED.

1121 Rhoda, Legg—The Captain.
2128 Palestine (s), Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1250 Rennyter—Simson.
1001 St. Hilda—Kennedy.

HIGH COURT.—29TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

104-75—Janardhan and Ghandhibee—Vundravun Vishall Custoor Sahi and others for Jefferson and Payne.

To be mentioned.

467-74—Jefferson and Payne—Custoor Saila and others v Vundravun Vishall and others—Janardhan and Ghandhibhoy.

For Settlement of Minutes of Decree.

413-73—Jefferson and Payne—Makoreshi v Sha Nundlall Vishall and others—Fletcher and Smith—Craigie Lynch and Owen—P Kessoo Bardhiraj and Mundail.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Sadoay—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Suit for hearing.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soonar Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Suit for hearing.

628-74—Jefferson and Payne—Soloman Volkart Brothers v Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Motion to vary Commissioner's Report.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v N Ardaseer Wadia—Crawford and Boevey.

LOST CAUSES.

338-73—M M Munshi—Thakarsey Narronjee v Luxmebai widow—Mr Fletcher.

325-74—Crawford and Boevey—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapoorji and Thakurdas—Pari heard.

229-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones—The G I P Railway Co—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

203-75—Chalk and Turner—Allybhoy Tyabkhan and others v Shaik Adam Noordeen and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

403-73—Fletcher—Jussoo v Khoda Dewat and others—In Person.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldas and others—Shamrao Pandecring.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT-COL. G. F. BERTHON, Staff Corps, Supdt Govt Cattle Farm, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in May next.

BT-MAJOR H. A. LITTLE, Bengal Staff Corps, and Major W. Cadell, Bengal Staff Corps, are allowed to proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate.

MAJOR H. S. ANDERSON, Staff Corps, Asst Adjt Genl, Mhow Divn of the Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from date of departure in April or May next.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Howell, Surg, Bombay 30th Regt N I, on leave, from Jacobabad.

APRIL 27.

Studdy, Captain, Bengal R H A, on leave, from Peshawur.
Shakespear, Captain, Bombay 21st Cavy, on leave, from Jhelum.
Wray, Lieut. Bombay 5th Lancers, on duty, from Baroda
Price, Col, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on leave, from Sholapore.
De Montmorency, Capt Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Khenpudh.

APRIL 28.

Fricker, Bandmaster, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Pierce, Lieut-Col, Bombay 24th Regt N I, to rejoin, from England
Browne, Major Genl, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Hawkins, Major, Bengal R H A, to rejoin, from England.
Chambers, Captain, Bengal 9th Lancers, to join, from England.
Kelsey, Captain, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, from England.
Mason, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Cumine, Lieut, Bombay R A, to rejoin, from England.
Gwyn, Lieut, Madras R A, to rejoin, from England.
Carlile, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, from England.
Howard, Lieut, Bombay R A, to rejoin, from England.
Butcher, Lieut, Madras R A, to rejoin, from England.
Franks, Major, Bombay R H A, to join, from England.
Clarke, Major, Madras R A, to join, from England.
Johnson, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay 2nd Mod Dept, on duty, from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Merriman, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.
Wray, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Poona.
Nuttall, Col, Bombay 2nd Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Colston, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on Med Cert, to England.
Brough, Captain, Bombay R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Russell, Vet Surg, Bengal R H A, on sick leave, to England.
Cabell, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Bowman, Surg Bombay Med Est. on Med Cert, to England.
Harrison, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on Med Cert, to England.
Fanbery, Lieut, Bombay 60th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DISTURBANCES AT BARODA.

BARODA, 28TH, APRIL 6-40 P.M.

A number of Luxmeebai's parasites and a few Borahs and shopkeepers assembled at the Palace and proceeded to install Luxmeebai's child as the new Gaekwar and place him on the *Gadee*. This demonstration attracted a crowd of the rabble in the City, and they stoned and pelted Captain Jackson, the Political Officer, who was hit. The Arabs and Meckranees were incited to join them against the Government troops and great excitement prevailed and several of the Gaekwar's Officers were wounded with stones. Sir Richard Meade's action was prompt and energetic. He ordered a large force down to the Palace at once and quieted the City immediately. Luxmeebai was removed from the City. All now is perfectly quiet. No respectable person joined in the disturbance, which has no political significance.

BARODA, 28TH APRIL, 8-25 P.M.

Eighty prisoners have just arrived in Camp under a strong European escort, they are all miserable Bunnyas Luxmeebai was brought into Camp under a guard. General Devine narrowly escaped being killed, his carriage was burned to ashes. Captain Jackson is hurt with a stone. All was perfectly quiet in the City at seven o'clock this evening. A force will remain in the City to-night, with three guns, as a precautionary measure. Loaded pistols were found on some of the prisoners.

DEATH OF LORD HOBART.

MADRAS, 28TH APRIL, 3-20 A.M.

Lord Hobart died suddenly at a quarter to seven last evening of gastric fever and dysentery. His remains will be interred in St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, this evening.

Deceased is much regretted; great sympathy is expressed for Lady Hobart.

The Honourable William Robinson, C.S.I., becomes acting Governor.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CAUSE OF LORD HOBART'S DEATH.

MADRAS, 28TH APRIL.

LORD HOBART'S health had been failing since his speech at the Presidency College; Diarrhœa and fever ensuing yesterday, typhoid fever became apparent in the afternoon. Getting rapidly worse he sank at seven o'clock in spite of every effort to save his life.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE REGIMENTAL EXCHANGES BILL.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

Lord Cardwell has announced that it is his intention on Monday next to move the rejection of the Regimental Exchanges Bill.

In the House of Commons last night all strangers, including H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, were excluded for twenty minutes on the motion of Mr. Biggar, the Home Ruler, M.P. for Cavan. Mr. Disraeli and several other members indignantly censured Mr. Biggar who defended his conduct by asserting his wish to place the relations between Parliament and the Press on a definite and satisfactory footing.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

A war between China and Kashgar is apprehended. Friendly relations exist between Kashgar and Russia.

OBITUARY.—The Revd. William Selwyn, D.D. Canon of Ely.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

The following is the result of the Race for the Two Thousand Guineas:—

Camballo	1
Picnic	2
Breechloader	3

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER OF FREEMASONS.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was duly installed as Grand Master of Freemasons in the Royal Albert Hall to day; the ceremony was magnificent. No less than seven thousand Masons were present.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ Lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅞
5 do. French Rents, 1872	103¼
Bar Silver	57½
Arrival.—Stag.	

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A SALUTE of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at two o'clock P.M. on the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Mahableshwar.

THE LATE LORD HOBART.

THE intelligence of the sudden death of Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, which reached Bombay yesterday, was received with much regret, more especially as the event was entirely unexpected. A paragraph in one of the Madras papers a few days ago announced that His Lordship had very much felt the effects of the heat at the meeting at the Madras Presidency College last week, but before further information could be received about his Lordship's health the telegraph announced his death. That fatal disorder typhoid fever attacked His Lordship on Tuesday afternoon, often a few days previous illness, and at seven o'clock in the evening he expired. His Lordship was appointed Governor of Madras in February 1872 and had, therefore, served a little more than three years of his term of office. His career as Governor of Madras has not, till quite recently, been a popular one, the austerity of his mode of life, and his long absence from Madras in the hills put a stop to the gaieties and pleasures that society reckons upon enjoying here in India when the Governor resides for some months during the year in the capital city of his Presidency. Lord Hobart was, however, prevented, partly from the usually indifferent state of his health, from residing so much in the plains as he otherwise most probably would have done. As it has happened he has lost his life whilst residing in Madras, and in the midst of the closest attention to one of the most important of his duties, presiding at a meeting of the Presidency College. The address which His Lordship delivered on that occasion was particularly remarkable for its earnestness and the clear and intelligent manner in which he took of the benefits to be derived from the education of youth. Lord Hobart especially turned his attention to Mahomedan education in the Madras Presidency and he has done much towards not only promoting education among the Mahomedans, but also in furthering their interests in the filling of appointments in the public service. From the earnest and apparently unduly partial way in which Lord Hobart carried out his favourite Mahomedan policy he lost a good deal of popularity, and was severely censured by the Madras Press. Lately His Lordship gained the applause and entire approbation of the public in Madras by his successful advocacy of the project for a harbour for Madras, the sanction for which, by the Secretary of State, has only recently been given. Previous to accepting the office of Governor of Madras Lord Hobart had gained a fair reputation as a writer in the *Fortnightly* and other Magazines on international law, and on political subjects, advocating arbitration, and a generally liberal and philosophical form of Government, though he had nevertheless no objection to accept, when offered him, the position of Governor of an Indian Presidency and to rule by means of the mild form of despotism which is the only system of administration known in this country. The late Lord Hobart never had a very brilliant reputation nor did he add to it as Governor of Madras, but he will be generally credited with being influenced by good intentions though he was not always very happy in carrying out his benevolent designs.

Lord Hobart was the eldest son of Baron Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire, who is in holy orders and is Prebendary of Wolverhampton He was born on the 8th December 1818 and was, therefore, in his 57th year at the time of his death.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

FRIDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gregory called the attention of the House to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay and the position of the shareholders in such Bank, with reference to the government of that Presidency; and moved, that, in the opinion of this House, the case of such shareholders is one for the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government. He stated that the Bank was established in 1840 and similar banks were established in the other Presidencies. The East India Company took shares and were represented in a certain proportion on the Board of Directors. In the case of the Bank of Bombay they appointed three out of nine Directors, and from 1842 to 1860 the Bank carried on a safe, profitable and honest business, the capital being £520 000. He must correct an impression that the shareholders derived very large profits. As a matter of fact they only received from 5 to 8 per cent., 5½ being the most usual amount. In 1860 the Government thought proper to withdraw from the Bank its powers of issue, but in exchange they agreed to make the Manager of the Bank administrator of the treasury and pay-office balances. It was intended that under the new Act which had then to be prepared that the Bank should be placed on the same footing as the Bank of Bengal, but unfortunately from circumstances which he explained, that intention was not carried out. Provision was made for increasing the capital to two millions. The scheme being submitted to the Secretary of State he recommended that the functions of the Bank should be restricted to legitimate operations like those of the Bank of England. Mr. Robertson, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay and a Director of the Bank introduced the Bill into the Legislative Council in a speech which it had been alleged was remarkable for its omissions, and failed to point out the differences between the Bill and the Act of the Bank of Bengal which were essential to the proper consideration of it. These differences the honourable and learned member pointed out, remarking, however, that the Bill did contain certain powers which, if exercised, might have prevented many of the disasters which afterwards occurred. He believed that in subsequent transactions the Government of Bombay was misled. The honourable gentleman alluded in detail to the losses incurred by the Bank from the time when it was launched under the Presidency of Mr. Birch up to 1866, and to the several official communications made to the Directors in reference to fears for its safety and the necessity for accurately examining its position. He condemned the advances made from time to time by the Bank and laid stress on the fact that the Bank was used by the Government as a political and financial agent.

(*Left Speaking 7 P.M.*)

The following motion has been placed on the books of the House of Commons by Mr. Sullivan,—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, when it is his intention to lay upon the table of the House copies of the official reporter's notes of the evidence lately given before the investigation or trial of certain charges against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda:

And, whether it is his intention further to lay before this House a copy of the Proclamation or Order of the Governor-General of India suspending the Gaekwar from the exercise of authority in his own territory. [*Monday, 12th April.*]

WITH regard to the disturbances at Baroda, we have been requested to state that Sir Richard Meade's latest telegram yesterday, to the Governor, reports that order is re-established in the city, that the streets are patrolled and troops posted to prevent further disturbance, and that the riot appears to have been quite a mob affair.

THE *Behar Herald* reports that Mr. S. C. Bayley, Commissioner of Patna, will, on his return from England, be appointed Resident at Baroda.

It is stated that Major-General Brind gets the command of the Sirhind Division positively. Major General Maude will be posted to Allahabad. He was Adjutant of the Buffs in the Gwalior Campaign and won his V.C. at the Redan.

WE read in the Australian papers that sandalwood is becoming an important item of export from the Fiji Islands, where large quantities of it are said to have been found growing wild in the forests.

THE Madras Railway, which suffered from reduced receipts after last year's disastrous floods, has earned during the first week of this month Rs. 18 per mile above the receipts of the corresponding week in 1874. The aggregate receipts in the two weeks respectively were Rs. 1,18,361 and Rs. 98,831.

BREVET-MAJOR GRAHAM TAYLOR, of the 49th Regiment, stationed at Parkhurst, was thrown from his horse on April 5th and died the next day. The deceased officer had seen service among the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier and in the Indian Campaign of 1858. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, for which he received a medal.

A TELEGRAM has been received confirming the intelligence that Major Bookey, the owner of the yacht Storm Finch, has been lost. Mrs. Bookey, Miss Shaw, daughter of the late Mr. Shaw, Q.C.; a young gentleman, a friend of the lamented Major; Mrs. Bookey's lady's maid, and the entire crew, have been all rescued. It is thought that the deceased must have remained on board to see all safe, but too long to save himself. The catastrophe occurre off the Irish coast.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the *Banga Mohila*, a monthly Bengali Magazine, to be introduced under the auspices of the Committee of the Chore Bagan Female School. The objects of the publication are said to be:—

"1st.—To supply the reading females with a cheap literary paper.

"2nd.—To encourage their habit of writing by publishing their compositions in the journal.

"3rd.—To assist the Chore Bagan Female School with its proceeds, if there be any."

RICHARD AUGUSTUS BETHELL, second Baron Westbury, died on March 28, at his residence, Queen Square, Bath, aged forty-five. The noble lord, who succeeded his father only eighteen months ago, had married Mary Florence, daughter of the Rev. A. F. Luttrell, of East Quantoxhead, Somerset, and leaves by her four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, who succeeds to the title, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, was born in 1852, and is serving in India with the 9th Regiment.

THE best result ever attained with any gun in existence is said to have been arrived at on Tuesday the 6th April with a 38-ton Woolwich gun at the proof butts in the Government marshes, adjoining the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The gun was being fired to determine the proper proof charge for guns of its class, and when discharged with 150 lb. of gunpowder and an 800 lb. projectile it recorded the extraordinary velocity of 1,600 feet per second, the pressure on the inner surface of the gun at the same time remaining moderate. This result is due to the use of the newly designed cubical gunpowder.

THE following changes take place in the Oudh Commission:—Colonel Perkins, Officiating Commissioner of Roy Barreilly, will succeed Colonel Reid as Officiating Commissioner of Lucknow, on the departure of the Judicial Commissioner on leave; Messrs. C. W McMinn and J. M. C. Steinbelt have been appointed Officiating Deputy Commissioners of Unao and Pertabghur, respectively; Major Wilkinson has been selected for the Cantonment Magistracy of Lucknow, and Major Howett will revert to his substantive post of Assistant Commissioner on being relieved by Mr. Steinbelt.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops, for the week ending the 22nd April 1875, that rain has fallen during the week in the southern districts of Madras, in Assam, in Cuttack and Cooch Behar in the Lower Provinces, and slightly in the Southern Mahratta Country, Sattara, and Mysore. Elsewhere the returns are blank. The river continues to rise in Scinde. The Rabi crops have been generally reaped, with a fair outturn. The Punjab is the only province where the harvest is beginning. Rain is wanted in Bengal for the early rice sowings.

"WHAT will he do with it?" is the title of a novel by a well-known writer. A similar question has been asked respecting a purchase recently made by another notable scribe. It has been publicly stated that Sir Richard Temple, in the name of the Bengal Government, has purchased the *Indian Economist* for the sum of Rs. 20,000. People ask, "what will he do with it?" We are scarcely in a position to answer. It has been said that it will be amalgamated with the Government Gazette. The Government Gazette may mean either that of Bengal or of India; the *Indian Economist* cannot well sink to a mere provincial one; and as Sir Richard Temple has plenty of work pertaining to his province, we (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the *Economist* will be made over to the Government of India, and will be placed under the immediate charge of the Honourable Mr. Ashley Eden.

WE extract the following paragraph from the *Cochin Argus*:—We learn that Mr. Ramanath Row, son-in-law as well as Private Secretary of Sir Madava Row, has returned to Trevandrum on leave. As the climate of Indore does not seem to agree with his family, it is, we believe, his intention to remain in Travancore and resume his practice at the Travancore Bar, of which he has always been a distinguished member. His Highness, the Maharaja Holkar, is extremely loth to part with Mr. Ramanath Row, but the reasons must be weighty which cause him to relinquish a post the salary attached to which is Rs. 500 per mensem with every prospect of speedy promotion. Mr. Ramanath Row had an extensive practice in Travancore. He is a safe pleader, thoroughly honest, and of no mean abilities. He is one of those men who would make a name for themselves, and get on anywhere.

A PARLIAMENTARY return issued on the 9th April gives a list of all convictions of seamen in the United Kingdom in the years 1870 to 1873 inclusive for refusing to proceed to sea. It appears from the summary tables at the end of the return that the total number of convictions was 2,287. The number of ships complained of as unseaworthy by the men convicted was 107. Of these 84 made the voyage in safety. With regard to 10 of the ships the results of their voyages are not known. Of the remainder, two foundered at sea, two were abandoned, six were stranded, one was burned, and in two cases the voyage was abandoned. Of the 84 ships which made the voyage in safety, one put into Valparaiso leaky, one was abandoned, and three were stranded on subsequent voyages. Ninety-three of the men convicted gave drunkenness as the reason of their refusal to proceed to sea; 282 gave other reasons than those already mentioned, and 595 gave no reasons at all.

THE Calcutta *Indian Statesman* remarks as follows on Baroda affairs:—The telegram relating to the Gaekwar which appears in to-day's issue, puts an end to all speculations as to the Viceroy's decision. India is to be congratulated in the fact that the agitation on behalf of Mulharrao, both here and at home, has not succeeded in overriding the grave political considerations which rendered the restoration of the Prince impossible. If the evidence for the prosecution had been set aside as insufficient, the future position of British representatives at native Courts would have been one of extreme danger; for in cases of the kind in question, none other than the testimony of accomplices could, as a rule, be forthcoming. We must reserve further comment till we are in possession of full particulars; but we are of opinion that Government has acted justly and conscientiously, and that any other course would have been fatal to British rule in India.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 9TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Commander A. Parish, R.N. R., arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 9th inst. She left Suez on the 16th inst. at 10 45 A.M., and Aden on the 21st at 6 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col J S H Pearce	Lieut W Blewitt
Lieut J B Murdock	Lieut F W Boteler
Mrs Griffiths, 2 infants, and ayah	Lieut W D G Botfield
Mrs Thacker, 4 children, and ayah	Lieut Howard
Lieut and Mrs Campbell	Lieut Cumine
Capt Chambers	Mr W Frye
Major E Hawkins	Mr G Eastwood
Major E Franks	Major Woodhouse
Mr E G Windle	Mr C J Mayhew
Major N McDonald	Col Mason
Dr Hoyle	Mrs Penny's ayah
Bandmaster Fricker, wife, and child	Major Menzies
Lieut J G Creagh	Mrs Thomas
Lieut F Hunter	Mrs Edwards
Lieut H Curtis	Mr G Edgar
Lieut H O B Owen	Major T Clerke
	Mrs Pritchard's ayah
	Antonio de Castro (Sookhanna)

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Major and Mrs Pestana and 3 daughters.

FROM VENICE.

Mr G Firelli — Capt Kelsey.
Mr J Marriott

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Rownisky — Mr B Anderson
Mr S Bayley — Mr G B Haskell
Major General Sam Browne, C.B, V.C — Mr J Smith.

FROM SUEZ.

Marquis Cortanzi — Mrs Hudson's ayah
Mr Glower's native male servant — Two native servants.

FROM ADEN.

Ahmed and 1 friend, Roychand and 2 friends — A Nurcee, Mohadunee and Parbuttee.

Vessels in Ports.—None.

Vessels spoken.—April 20th: s.s. Hydaspes, s.s. Diomed, and s.s. Yeddo. April 23rd: two British man-of war. April 25th: s.s. Strathclyde.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 9.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9th April, 1875.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the 100th (or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot having inscribed on its Regimental Colour the word "Niagara," as formerly granted to the old 100th, The Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment, in commemoration of its distinguished conduct at the capture of Fort Niagara by assault on 13th December 1813.

INDIA OFFICE, 8TH APRIL 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Cathcart Dempster, 106th Regiment. Dated 28th February, 1870.

Lieutenant Charles Wemyss Muir, 6th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Vincent Garbett, 5th Lancers. Dated 28th October, 1871

Lieutenant St. John Fancourt Michell, 5th Lancers. Dated 28th October, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant John Willoughby Wray, 103th Regiment. Dated 23rd October, 1871.

Lieutenant Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy, 44th Regiment. Dated 28th October, 1871.

The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant A. M. Muir, 4th Hussars, as announced in the Gazette of 17th November last, is cancelled.

INDIA OFFICE, 8TH APRIL, 1875.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Fraser Stephens, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn Wilkinson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 27th January, 1875.

Captain Thomas Harrison Tod Chalon to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General T. F. Fleming, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 31st August, 1875.

Captain Thomas Francis Cosby Rochfort, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant General R. St. John, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 10th October, 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Newton Robert Burlton. Dated 30th December, 1874.

Captain Richard Fisher Angelo. Dated 4th January, 1875.

Captain Andrew Robert Loughnan. Dated 4th January, 1875.

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Vanrenen Conway-Gordon. Dated 12th January, 1875.

Captain Swinton John Brown. Dated 20th January, 1875.

Captain Otway Mayne Graham. Dated 20th January, 1875.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Stillwell. Dated 9th January, 1875.

Lieutenant Alfred Gaselee. Dated 9th January, 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Mackenzie Macdonald Wood. Dated 17th January, 1875.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Rochfort Snow to be Colonel. Dated 6th January, 1875.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Olsorn Wilkinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 6th January, 1875.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas Dyer. Dated 8th December, 1874.

Major Edward Adolphe Mottet. Dated 8th December, 1874.

Major John Philip Pedler. Dated 8th December, 1874.

Major Beauchamp Henry Whittingham Magrath. Dated 20th December, 1874.

Major Fitzwilliam Thomas Pollok. Dated 20th December, 1874.

Major Francis Jeffrey Millar. Dated 20th December, 1874.

Major Robert Comyn Lavie. Dated 20th December, 1874.

Major William Robert Mesham. Dated 27th December, 1874.

Major Selwyn New. Dated 27th December 1874.

Major Edward Cave. Dated 27th December, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain Richmond Houghton. Dated 9th December, 1874.

Captain Alexander McGonn. Dated 9th December, 1874.

Captain Thomas Lowndes. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain Bryan William Broughton. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain John Picton Warlow. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain George Tyndall. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain Edmund Faunce. Dated 20th December, 1874.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) David Cowie. Dated 29th November, 1874.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Patrick Oliphant Boulderson. Dated 21st December, 1874.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Major Alfred Anthony De Vœux. Dated 20th November, 1874.

Major Julian Campbell Hobson. Dated 8th December, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain George Ernest Blew. Dated 9th December, 1874.

Captain Alexander John Vibart. Dated 9th December, 1874.

Captain Charles William Yonge. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain John Bourchier Fenwick. Dated 10th December, 1874.

Captain George Risto Goodfellow. Dated 23rd December, 1874.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant (Brevet Capt.) Charles Crawford Yates Butler. Dated 6th January, 1875.

BOMBAY.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Ahmed Moosa was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for the above offence.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and Suez per extra s.s. Arabia will be closed at the General Post Office on the 30th instant at 5 P.M.

IN accordance with G.O.C, No. 7 of 1866 the evening gun will be fired at 9 P.M, and the last post of Watch Setting sounded at 9-30 from the 1st May until the 30th September.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—For this offence Shiva Balloo and Bappoo Narayen were yesterday fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 respectively by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—We regret to have to record that the girls of these Schools were deprived of their expected visit to the "Ghost" by the death of one of their number, on Tuesday morning last, the day fixed for their visit.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. R. A Skipsey, Deputy Coroner for Bombay, yesterday, on the body of a man named Bhagia Saddoo, who was accidentally killed by falling into the Sassoon's Dock. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.—Asso, woman, who was brought to the J. J. Hospital suffering from an overdose of opium which she had taken, died there on the 27th inst. An inquest was held on her body, and a verdict of suicide was recorded by the jury.

BRUTALITY.—Dhia Jowan was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Burns, with having brutally illused a horse, the property of the Bombay Agent of the Baroda firm of Gopal Rao Myral. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 30 by Mr. P. Ryan before whom the case was heard. Mr. Burns stated that the horse's left hind foot was apparently dislocated.

RANEE JUMNABAEE.—We understand that Messrs. Anna Sahib Kibey and Krishnarow Gopal Deshmook arrived here from Baroda, for the purpose of taking away the Ranee Jumnabaee, the wife of the late Maraja Khunderao, to Baroda, who has been allowed by the Viceroy to adopt an heir to the future Gaekwarship of Baroda. The Ranee, in all probability, will leave Poona in two or three days—*Poona Observer*.

THE WOMAN AMELIA COUCH.—This young woman appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, her *soi-disant* husband Hajee Meerbhan being present. The Magistrate asked her whether or not she was willing to return to the Pathan as his wife, and she replied in the negative. She was then removed from the Court, under the protection of Inspector Price. Hajee Merbhan expressed great annoyance at his "Madam Sahib's" faithlessness and stated that he had spent Rs. 3,700 on her. His Worship said that he would have to seek some other means of redress, as he could not assist him.

THE heat at Ootacamund, this season, surpasses the experience of the oldest inhabitant. The fitful showers, and slight thunder storms do not seem to have the refreshing influence on the temperature that is expected of them. The nights are very close, open windows, and a scarcity of blankets, are more conducive to comfort and health than the amount of clothing and fires we have been accustomed to. Our visitors coming from the plains will not find the climate, just now, such a violent change from the one they are leaving as it usually is. No stopping at Coonoor will be necessary to break the change.—*South of India Observer*.

SUICIDE OF A SEPOY.—Balmatar Ithmatee committed suicide, on Tuesday last, at about a quarter to six o'clock in the evening by shooting himself through the abdomen with his rifle. The deceased was a private in the Marine Battalion and committed the act in his own hut, having previously fastened the door on the inside. An inquest was held on his body by Dr. Hewlett when the jury returned a verdict of "suicide by shooting himself, through the abdomen, with a rifle." The deceased appears to have fired the gun with his toe, the ball having entered the abdomen about two inches below the breast bone and passed out through the back, some distance higher up.

THERE are those who complain in any circumstances.—An occasional correspondent, writing from Mahableshwar, says that it is very oppressive there, and that he does not think the difference of climate worth the trouble he had in taking the change; another writing from Matheran, on only a few days leave, says that the delicious climate, even for a few days, is worth coming to enjoy. Now, we have no doubt that Mahableshwar is cooler than Matheran, and that our Mahableshwar correspondent is suffering from that very common Indian disease, discontent, which takes away the rest out of every enjoyment. Better to have contentment in the plains than discontent at Mahableshwar.—*Deccan Herald*.

MUCH inconvenience is at present experienced by the public in obtaining currency notes and cashing them after they have been obtained. A greater difficulty is experienced in cashing these currency notes after they have been obtained with an amount of difficulty. In the first place, the discount demanded by the native bankers is very exorbitant, and in the next, the bankers seem to have an idea that they are favouring the persons who are desirous of parting with their currency notes. Should a currency note, for instance, be issued from the Madras Presidency, (shall we say Province?) or the Bengal Presidency, the discount is sometimes doubled. There was a rumour not long ago that the Government of India had determined upon issuing gold coins, each of the value of five Rupees. This certainly would be a very great boon to the public, inasmuch as there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting the equivalent of a gold coin wherever you were disposed to go.—*Deccan Herald*.

SUICIDE BY AN ENGLISH SEAMAN.—An inquest was held yesterday forenoon, at the Apollo Bunder, by Dr. T. G. Hewlett, on the body of a European seaman named William Weston who committed suicide by jumping into the hold of the s.s. Maharaja. From the evidence taken before the Coroner it would appear that no one saw the deceased while in the act of jumping. All the witnesses concurred in stating that they did not believe the deceased to be in his right mind. He was, they said, extremely eccentric and strange in his manner, but quiet and inoffensive. Neil Angus, the Steward of the ship, deposed that at about 12 o'clock the deceased had gone to him for some medicine, and having drank it, said, "this is the last medicine you will require to give me." At about two o'clock he was found lying dead in the hold. About a fortnight ago he asked one of the seamen "if he would kill himself if he were to jump off the fore yard." The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from "fracture of the skull the result of his having in a fit of temporary insanity jumped down into the hold of the s.s. Maharaja."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Englishman.*)

THAT in deposing Mulharao, late Gaekwar of Baroda, the Government of India has adopted the only course consistent with a due regard for the interests of that State, will, we think, be generally admitted. At the same time it is impossible to conceal the fact that yesterday's proclamation is a confession of error, and that though, by the action it has taken, the Government has avoided some, it cannot avoid the whole, of the consequences of that error. Had the Government deposed the Gaekwar, on the grounds on which it has now deposed him, on the Report of the first Commission, no one would have disputed either the justice of its action or the sincerity of its motives. Had it, when suspending the Gaekwar, announced that his restoration depended not merely on the verdict of the late Commission, but on a full consideration of his conduct during the period of probation granted him, it might have deposed him now without incurring the charge of either duplicity or inconsistency. But there can be no doubt that the late proclamation was calculated to create a belief that has been belied by the decision of the Government. Throughout India it was accepted as involving a pledge that the Gaekwar would be restored, unless the Commission found him guilty of the specific charges on which he was tried. It is we think, impossible to read that proclamation without feeling that such was the intention of the Governmenet at the time it was framed. Nothing would have been easier than for the Government to have avoided the risk of such a construction, had this not been the case. The results is, that while the more charitable of its critics will hardly acquit it of inconsistency and want of foresight, the less charitable will unhesitatingly convict it of breach of faith. Whether it has chosen the lesser, or the greater of two evils, time will show; but history will neither ignore, nor pardon, that bad steering that placed it between Scylla and Charybdis.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WHEN one can be sure that there is all ending—or as Macbeth puts it, "if it were done when 'tis done"—then "all's well that ends well." And after all, so far as an ending has been made of this wretched Baroda affair, we are satisfied that it has taken the course it has. And it adds to our satisfaction to learn by telegram that the English press, on fuller information than that on which their former opinions were hastily based have come to the conclusion for which we have always contended; namely, that the Gaekwar as a ruler was unfit for his position, and on that ground should have been deposed long ago. Below will be found some remarks upon the second fact noted by the telegram, that the English press also consider the action of Government to have been a mistake. Still, if there be any admissible excuses for political mistakes in this case Lord Northbrook's action was so kindly intentioned as to have furnished the best excuse that could be given for one. But we feel so assured that the right course has been followed at last, and that the Government is once more "upon the rails," that much may be overlooked. It is impossible to recall the error, and it will have some value as a warning in the future. For some months the country has been thrown into a state of agitation and uncertainty, building up delusive hopes and false expectations: and in not a few instances nourishing a species of treason that would not have shown itself under a more decisive *regime*. That, however, may not be all loss. It has revealed facts that needed to be known in the interests of the British Government in India; and we trust they will be duly appreciated. There is no need to depart from a policy of justice and moderation, because we may be conscious of strength. But it is well to know that the strength is there, and will be used when required.

(*Athenæum and Daily News.*)

THE Government of India has, we consider, adopted the best course possible under the circumstances. It was a grievous mistake to appoint a Commission to *report* on the truth of the imputations cast on Mulharao. It was perhaps desirable in one point of view that a body of trusted officers should be assembled to gather the evidence on the subject and present it in a certified form, but when this idea took root, it became a lamentable error to engraft on the body the function of critic of the evidence, and this error was crowned by introducing into the Commission, members whose ability to form reliable conclusions on matters depending on a common sense connection of facts was open to serious question. The Viceroy has acted with justifiable boldness in breaking through the difficulty caused by the unhappy constitution with which the commission was endowed, and although the verdict now announced may be received with hostility by a section of the Press influenced by the partizans of the deposed Prince, or by that unwholesome party opinion which sometimes gain a hearing in England, no person who really knows India, or can appreciate the frightful evils to which Baroda was a victim from the personal faults of Mulharao, can possibly read the finding of Lord Northbrook without a feeling of thankfulness and relief. The Government of India has acted with substantial justice, but it cannot hope to escape strong criticism for the one blunder into which it was led. Our respect for Lord Northbrook rises with this spectacle of his firmness and resolution, and we are confident his justification of the action taken will be sufficiently complete to redeem his reputation from any serious charge of want of considerateness.

(*Madras Times.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING the rumours of the alleged disagreement between the Secretary of State and the Governor-General as to the fate of Mulharao, Gaekwar, there must have been very few persons—a tiny rate in India—who believed that the Government of India had any other course open to them under all the circumstances of the case, than that adopted by them. The deposition of the Gaekwar was an unpleasant necessity, but it was to that which found favor with the Viceroy. Only one result was likely to please the gentlemen who offered up their prayers for the protection and restoration of Mulharao. His weaknesses were those of country and of his age, for which according to his admirers, he ought not to have been tried by those who have set themselves up as the judges of morality. To the more rabid haters of the English rule in India, even an attempt to poison the British Resident at Baroda was, under the circumstances, not only not a matter for astonishment, but even for reprobation. To such, the deposition of the Gaekwar will be but another act of oppression on the part of the dominant race. To argue with such men would be "to try to cut blocks with a razor." Fortunately, their numbers are not large, and their excess of impotent rage tends to injure the cause they espouse rather than the enemy they hate. The Government were compelled to fall back upon the less satisfactory, if wider, standing ground of the immorality and general incapacity to govern displayed by the deposed prince. Can any one doubt that even the most liberal minded natives of this country will naturally fall into this view of the case, though? It may be urged that the Viceroy had a duty to perform, and the natives must be taught that the Governor-General in Council cannot be over-awed by popular outcry, into a dereliction of that duty. No doubt, it is very important that the people of this country should be made to grasp this very simple and important fact. But, assuming as we think we are justified in assuming, that it was the stern duty of the Government to depose the Gaekwar on the grounds set forth in the deposition, that fact does not remove the objections to which the preliminary proceedings are obnoxious, and it is exactly on the score of those injudicious proceedings that the complaints will be raised, and the feeling that oppression has been practised will be loudly expressed, if not very sincerely entertained. The natives would have understood a bolder policy, even though, in the abstract, such a policy would have been really arbitrary and oppressive.

(*The Madras Mail says:*—We are not, as we had fondly hoped, well out of the Baroda difficulty * * * The Government appear to us to have made a most lamentable blunder. The Prince was provisionally deposed in December, not with regard to "all the circumstances relating to the affairs of Baroda from the accession of His Highness," but solely "for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry," into one of those circumstances: and as the enquiry terminated in a finding of "not agreed," His Highness should have been provisionally restored to the throne. The Government clearly had no other intention in February than to let stand or fall by the Commissioners' judgment. Had those Commissioners adjudged him guilty, he would have been deposed, and doomed probably to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; but they have been dismissed, without arriving at a decision; whereupon the higher Court of Justice fetch other rods out of pickle, produce a vague catalogue of past misdeeds and sentence him to but a slightly less punishment than he would have had in event of his complicity in the attempt to poison the British Resident having been established. This solution, of the difficulty is certain to arouse universal hostility in England. We, in India, who know something of the exigencies of Government, and the characters of some Native Princes have more or less sympathised with the Viceroy; but people in England will unhesitatingly characterise the deposition as a most unjust and impolitic measure dictated not by an anxiety for the interests of the people of Baroda so much as a concern for the Government's credit. The Government might, justly enough, in "the interests of the people of India," and for the maintenance of amicable relations between that State and the paramount power, have deposed the Gaekwar in December by the mere exercise of the Queen's authority as his Suzerain; and such a high-handed and dramatic proceeding would have been in accordance with native ideas of Sovereignty though violently opposed to public sentiment in England. But the Government declined to take this step, and resolved to afford the Gaekwar an opportunity of being tried on a specific charge. He was not found guilty; and the Government resort now to the high-handed exercise of authority not so much to crush the Gaekwar as to save the Viceroy.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

THE Gaekwar has been deposed by vicegeral fiat and a Sovereign of the highest rank foregoing his crown and his throne will have to pine away the rest of his days amid shame and ignominy as a State prisoner. Such are the freaks of fortune! A King yesterday, but now a prisoner. To Lord Northbrook belongs the credit of saving Baroda from anarchy, misrule, and demoralization, and vouchsafing to the people the blessings of better government. The moral gain is immense, perhaps incalculable, and thousands now and tens of thousands hereafter will bless the Viceroy who has put a stop to the wanton tyranny of an imbecile and v

be case is open to doubt, there is naturally a chance that all the members of the Commission may not be impressed by the evidence in the same way. They are not, however, to decide; they are merely to lay before the Government the evidence they have collected, and to state what they think of this evidence. It follows that, if the Government decides that guilt is established, it may be adopting the opinion not of a unanimous Commission, but of a majority of the Commissioners. But it does not at all follow that, if it adopts the opinion of a majority, it is doing wrong. Last year an Englishman was accused by a native of violence, and was sentenced by a magistrate to imprisonment. He appealed, and of the two judges of the Court of Appeal one believed the native prosecutor, the other thought that his story was a tissue of lies. As there was this conflict of opinion, Lord Northbrook was appealed to, and he was asked to release the prisoner. He refused, and the ground of his refusal was that two out of three persons who had examined into the facts had come to the conclusion that the alleged act of violence had been really committed. The course taken by Lord Northbrook was held by the native press as the triumph of justice and good sense. If natives tell a story, and yet justice is not to take its course because a minority of the judges disbelieve the evidence, English rule would, as these critics urged, be a mere reign of oppression. They might say exactly the same thing if a majority of the Commission believed the native witnesses against the Gaekwar, and yet Lord Northbrook let the Gaekwar off because a minority of the Commission thought the native witnesses were liars. The fix in which he is said to be may appear quite imaginary to Lord Northbrook. He has only to receive the report and act as he thinks right; and, whichever way he decides he may entertain a comfortable conviction that the English Government will be strong enough to deal with the affairs of Baroda.—*Saturday Review.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

The following letter is published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—The news that the Prince of Wales intends to visit India will excite the greatest interest all over our Eastern Empire, and the native Princes will make preparations corresponding to their ideas of its importance. Such an incident will be invested with a high degree of political significance, and if the Government is not prepared to enable His Royal Highness to carry it out with fitting splendour, the project had much better be abandoned, without further discussion. I am confirmed in this opinion by His Highness the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh, who has a lively recollection of his own Court in India when he was a youth, and who has kept himself well informed concerning the feelings of his fellow countrymen during his residence among us. He has authorised me to state his entire concurrence in the views I suggest.

In the mind of the natives, England is the centre of all power and splendour; the throne of Queen Victoria the grandest upon earth, and her eldest son only second to herself in the respect and homage to which he is entitled. They will be quite ready to manifest their loyalty and devotion according to Eastern customs; and if our arrangements fall short of their expectations a very bad impression will be produced, and it will seem to them as if we neither honoured our own Sovereign nor intended to treat them with civility.

His Royal Highness will probably find he could not accomplish his tour to his satisfaction in less than sixty days spent in India, which would enable him to visit some of the most important centres of India, where he would hold durbars and receive the native Princes and nobles. A Royal progress lasting this time, and confined to native territory, might cost a large sum. If does meanly it would only cause disappointment and scatter offence to a dangerous extent.

Before offering any estimate of the necessary expenditure, it will be needful to explain that when the accounts are wound up the final cost will be far less than the sum which has nominally to be provided. This will arise from the Eastern practice of making presents to official persons, which are in some measure included under their expenditure, and which could not be refused without their rejection being regarded as an insult. The Governor-General of India receives in this way gifts, in return for his presents, which are considered as part of the Exchequer receipts, sold for a large amount.

His Royal Highness would be in a totally different position from a Governor-General; he is not a paid servant of the Crown; he would be expected to make more splendid gifts, and to accept in return presents of double their value, partly in actual cash. If an arrangement were made, however, by which his Royal Highness retained for himself all objects of interest, while the money and objects of less importance were treated like the Governor-General's presents, and sold, a very handsome proportion of the cost of his progress would be refunded. This would be perfectly in accordance with Eastern etiquette, and the natives would be further gratified by knowing that their most valued offerings were retained as personal property by the Queen's son, and whom they will look on as their future King.

His Royal Highness should be accompanied by a Court, selected from the oldest and most historic families of the nobility; and it would be well that the Army and Navy, the Law and the Church should each be represented by some of the highest officials, likely to look and act with becoming dignity. There is a notion current in India that we are ashamed of our religion, and as no one could imagine the Prince went on a missionary enterprise, a good impression would be produced if he were attended by an ecclesiastic of rank as chaplain, and the services of the Church were regularly and openly performed. Sir Bartle Frere, or Dr. Caldwell, whose presence would be invaluable, as Anglo-Indians, from their knowledge of the country, will probably, as stated in the papers, accompany him.

A progress through the districts that must be traversed would require an extensive provision of tents, horses, elephants, camels, &c., and the accompaniment of a guard of honour of from 10,000 to 6,000 men at the very lowest, insignificant in numbers to what the Prince native would be accustomed to take with them on similar occasions. The Prince's tents should be of the regal red silk, and those of his Court of a costly description.

Now let us look at the gross cost of a visit on this scale, without deducting the value of the presents received. They may be estimated somewhat as follows:—presents, say to thirty native princes, of an average value of a lac of rupees, or 10,000*l.* each, equal to 300,000*l.*; gold and silk dresses, articles of art and luxury, including ornamental arms, porcelain, mirrors, chandeliers, clocks, and textile fabrics. Instead of money it would be better to give medals struck for the purpose, in the purest gold that could be employed, bearing the Queen's portrait on one side and on the reverse the Prince's plume, and giving the date of his visit. The purity of the gold would be regarded as enhancing the value of these medals far more than might be supposed in this country, and they would be worn as ornaments and handed down as heirlooms. About 100,000*l.* in value of these medals or coins might be usefully employed.

Excluding the pay of the troops, which would of course fall upon the Indian Government, 5,000*l.* a day would be but a moderate expenditure for the transport and commissariat of the Court, &c., and all other heavy and incidental expenses of a Royal Eastern visit—including feasts, balls, and durbar expenses, or equal to 300,000*l.* for sixty days. The costs of tents, elephants, horses, &c., and the transport of the Prince, his Court, and baggage to and from India from 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* The total might be from 600,000*l.* to 700,000*l.*, against which the set-off of sale and money presents would amount to about half, leaving the actual cost about 350,000*l.*, to be provided by the Home and Indian Governments. This sum will probably alarm the economist; but those who are really acquainted with Indian habits will think that if this rich country and India cannot afford it, the plan had better be given up.

An important question of etiquette has to be considered. If the Governor-General, as Her Majesty's representative, takes precedence of the Prince when they are both present, the natives would not be able to understand this, as in their estimation the Queen's son could be second to no one but herself. Unless this question of precedence were yielded, the Governor-General ought not to accompany him.

Unless State reasons prevent the Princess of Wales from accompanying His Royal Highness, no question of a little extra expense should be allowed to interfere with her doing so. Her graceful bearing and appearance would charm our Indian fellow-subjects, as they have fascinated all Europe, and be regarded as conferring additional grace and dignity upon the Prince's progress, which alone would make up for that want of magnificent display (even if conducted on the scale suggested) in comparison with the Royal tours of the great Mahomedan sovereigns.

If we desire to keep up our *prestige* in the East we must conform to Eastern ideas, and remember that all classes, from princes to peasants, delight in a splendour and pageantry useless at home. To omit these on an occasion when Oriental politeness and loyalty require them would be a gross mistake, and tend to contempt. Our interest in India is so great and mistakes so costly that we ought not to throw away the good effect of a Royal visit by shabby economy.

Be it remembered that the British capital invested in India in funds, railways, manufactures, and houses is estimated at 400 millions; our annual export and import trade at sixty millions; and that Englishmen are receiving in pay, pensions, allowances, &c., in India and at home, ten millions a year.

When in India I was a large European landholder, and until lately held considerable landed estates there. In 1857 I was the one in the East India Company's Court of Proprietors who proposed and advocated the necessity of the assumption of the direct government of India by the Crown. I have had opportunities of studying the native character, and know the necessity of and benefit to be derived by this country by making a Royal visit the means of strengthening our influence and *prestige* and impressing the people with the power of England and the might and dignity of the sovereign our Queen.—Believe me, yours faithfully,

J. T. MACKENZIE, of Kintail.

Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey, April 2.

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THE GERMAN NOTE TO BELGIUM.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, April, 9.)

MR. OWEN LEWIS will on Monday next ask Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons if it is true that a menacing Note has been addressed by the Prussian Government to the Belgian Government referring, among other matters, to the liberty of the press in Belgium, and calling upon the Belgian Government to alter the laws of their country; if any communications upon the subject have been received from the British Minister at Brussels, or any instructions sent to him by her Majesty's Government; and, if so, if he will lay such correspondence upon the table of the House; and, as Great Britain has formally guaranteed, in conjunction with the other great Powers of Europe, the neutrality and independence of Belgium, what steps it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to take, diplomatic or otherwise, in fulfilment of that guarantee, should Belgian independence be imperilled in consequence of rejecting the demands of Prussia.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes an analysis of the German Note. The German Envoy at Brussels, Count Perponcher, commences by recalling to the Belgian Foreign Secretary the confidential conversations which he and his predecessor have had with the Secretary concerning the influence of the actions of Belgian subjects on the home affairs of neighbouring States, and the legal aspect of these actions. Former pastorals of Belgian bishops, other publications, and the adress of the Committe of the Œuvres Pontificales, published in the *Bien Public* of Ghent on the 25th of December, gave occasion for this. In each of these manifestations sympathy and encouragement for the Prussian clergy in rebellion against the laws and the State were expressed in a more or less exciting tone, and with more or less offence to the Emperor's Government. From the conservations it resulted in each particular case that the Belgian laws do not give the Belgian Government sufficient means to prevent or punish such manifestations directed against the internal peace of the neighbouring States. An event of another nature, but not without moral connection with the manifestations mentioned, as given occasion to examine the Belgian laws. This was the offer, addressed by the smith Duchesne (of Seraing) to the Archbishop of Paris, who has given information of it, to assassinate Prince Bismarck for a certain sum. This incident has been published with all particulars and proof, and the judicial opinion was that what Duchesne did or intended to do gave no occasion for the Belgian law to intervene. The Envoy is charged to report the considerations on these matters which he communicated before verbally. It is an uncontested principle of international law that a State cannot permit its subjects to disturb the internal tranquillity of another State, and is bound to take care by its legislation to fulfil these international obligations. The most powerful Empires have ordered their legislation in this sense, and when necessary supplemented it. With regard to the privileges of her neutrality, Belgium is doubly obliged to take care not to offer opportunity for plots against the tranquillity of its neighbours and the security of their subjects. The full accomplishment of these obligations belongs to the tacit conditions of that neutrality. It may be recalled that Belgium has endeavoured by the laws of December 20, 1852, and March 22, 1856, concerning press offences and conspiracies for assassination against the Sovereign of another State, to fill up the voids of her municipal law. If any considerations oppose the application of Article 123 of Belgian Penal Code (Count Perponcher will not allow himself an opinion on this), Switzerland has conquered the difficulty by making liable, according to the Federal Penal Code, any citizen or inhabitant of Switzerland who instigates a foreign Power to a dangerous intervention in her home affairs to penal servitude of at least ten years. The Belgian Government will not fail to recognize that the existing laws require the application of these principles if they really afford no means to protect the internal peace and the security of persons in friendly neighbouring States from injury by Belgian subjects. The conviction (on the part of Germany) that Belgian shares in this view cannot be shaken by the circumstance that the disapproval of the events mentioned, which the Belgian Foreign Secretary has personally expressed, has not found till now official and public expression.

The *Independance Belge* of last night urges the Belgian Government to publish the text of the correspondence. After reprinting the *Cologne Gazette's* article, and the statements in the *Times* on the subject, it proceeds:—

It results from these documents, of which we believe the authority may be considered indisputable, that the German Government has endeavoured to put pressure upon the Belgian Government in order to obtain modifications in our legislation under the pretext that the actual condition of things did not afford sufficient satisfaction to the demands sent out from Berlin. It will be understood that we have no desire to discuss fully the theory developed in the German Foreign office without having the official text under our eyes. In such a matter and in a document of this nature each word has its value. But, substantially, and whatever the circumlocutions employed, the theory may be thus summed up: Every State should be the judge of the worth and efficacy of the legislation of its neighbours with reference to international relations, and should have the right to exact modifications in it according to its wishes. The theory may be pushed very far. The Second French Empire endeavoured to make it prevail and we resolutely opposed it at that time. We did not think that liberal and constitutional Germany would wish to take the Government of the 2nd of December for a model. But, from whatever side the pretension may come, we find it no more acceptable; for even when, as in the present case, it aims more directly at our habitual political adversaries. Such a system would be the absolute negation of the sovereignty and independence of each State. It is indeed, only with reference to such States that its application is attempted. We could mention similar publication in England and in Ireland in reference to the ecclesiastical conflict, which yield nothing in point of violence against Germany when compared with those of Belgium. So far it has not been said that observations have been submitted to the English Cabinet similar to those addressed to the Belgian Government. Are not the rights of small States as deserving of the respect as those of the Great Powers? If not, it must be admitted that there is no longer but a single principle for use in the world—force.

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